

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TPC GROUP LLC,

Defendants.

NO.1:24-CR-00039

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

By order of the district court, this matter is referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of the guilty plea under Rule 11. Magistrate judges have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5th Cir. 2002).

On May 21, 2024, this case came before the court for entry of a guilty plea by the Defendant, TPC Group LLC, to Count One of the Information. Count One alleges that from in or about September 2019, to on or about November 27, 2019, in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere, the Defendant, TPC GROUP LLC, as an owner and an operator of a stationary source with more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a covered process, did knowingly violate a requirement of a regulation promulgated under the Clean Air Act to prevent accidental releases of regulated substances, specifically, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 68.69(a), by failing to implement written operating procedures that provided clear instructions for safely conducting activities involved in each covered process, to wit: failure to implement its own written procedures requiring the injection of DEHA popcorn polymer inhibitor into the line connecting pump S4G7 to tower S4D4 when the pump was removed from service and/or the

monthly flushing of the pump. In violation of 42 U.S.C. §§ 7412(r) and 7413(c)(1), and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

The Defendant entered a plea of guilty to Count One of the Information into the record at the hearing. After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, the undersigned finds:

- a. That the Defendant, after consultation with its attorneys, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this case by a United States magistrate judge in the Eastern District of Texas, subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the district court.
- b. That the Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement which was disclosed and addressed in open court, entered into the record, and placed under seal. The Defendant verified that it understood the terms of the plea agreement, and it acknowledged that it was its representative's signature on the plea agreement. To the extent the plea agreement contains recommendations and requests pursuant to FED. R. CRIM. P. 11 (c)(1)(B), the court advised the Defendant that it has no right to withdraw the plea if the court does not follow the particular recommendations or requests. To the extent that any or all of the terms of the plea agreement are pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the undersigned advised the Defendant that it will have the opportunity to withdraw its plea of guilty should the court not follow those particular terms of the

plea agreement.¹

c. That the representative appearing before the court for the Defendant is an officer or authorized employee of the organization; the board of directors is empowered to authorize the representative for the Defendant to enter a plea of guilty to a charge brought against the Defendant organization; the representative before the court for the Defendant is authorized by a valid resolution to enter a plea of guilty to the charge before the court; and the Defendant is financially able to pay the fine that could be imposed by the court for the charge involved in the plea of guilty.

d. That the Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is made freely, knowingly, and voluntarily. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the undersigned determines that the Defendant's plea is knowing and voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises (other than the promises set forth in the plea agreement). *See FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).*

e. That the Defendant's knowing and voluntary plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and the Defendant realizes that its conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 42 U.S.C. §§ 7412(r) and 7413(c)(1), and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

¹ “(3) Judicial Consideration of a Plea Agreement.

(A) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court may accept the agreement, reject it, or defer a decision until the court has reviewed the presentence report.

(B) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(B), the court must advise the defendant that the defendant has no right to withdraw the plea if the court does not follow the recommendation or request.

(4) Accepting a Plea Agreement. If the court accepts the plea agreement, it must inform the defendant that to the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the agreed disposition will be included in the judgment.

(5) Rejecting a Plea Agreement. If the court rejects a plea agreement containing provisions of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court must do the following on the record and in open court (or, for good cause, in camera):

(A) inform the parties that the court rejects the plea agreement;

(B) advise the defendant personally that the court is not required to follow the plea agreement and give the defendant an opportunity to withdraw the plea; and

(C) advise the defendant personally that if the plea is not withdrawn, the court may dispose of the case less favorably toward the defendant than the plea agreement contemplated.” FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)-(5).

STATEMENT OF REASONS

As factual support for the Defendant's guilty plea, the Government presented a factual basis. *See Factual Basis.* In support, the Government would prove that the Defendant is the same company charged in the Information, and that the events described in the Information occurred in the Eastern District of Texas. The Government would also have proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, each and every essential element of the offense as alleged in Count One of the Information through the testimony of witnesses, including expert witnesses, and admissible exhibits. In support of the Defendant's plea, the undersigned incorporates the proffer of evidence described in detail in the Joint Factual Basis filed in support of the plea agreement, and the Defendant's admissions made in open court in response to the undersigned's further inquiry into the factual basis.

The Defendant agreed with, and stipulated to, the evidence presented in the Joint Factual Basis. Counsel for the Defendant and the Government attested to the Defendant's representative's authority to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that it was entering the guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

IT IS THEREFORE the recommendation of the undersigned United States magistrate judge that the district court accept the guilty plea of the Defendant, which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in Count One of the Information. Accordingly, it is further recommended that the district court finally adjudge the Defendant, TPC Group LLC, guilty of the charged offenses under 42 U.S.C. §§ 7412(r) and 7413(c)(1), and aiding and abetting the same, in

violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2.

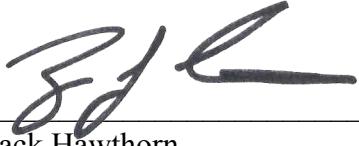
The district court should defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement until there has been an opportunity to review the presentence report. If the plea agreement is rejected and the Defendant still persists in its guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to the Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement. The Defendant is ordered to report to the United States probation department for the preparation of a presentence report. The Defendant has the right to allocute before the district court before imposition of sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), each party to this action has the right to file objections to this Report and Recommendation. Objections to this Report must (1) be in writing, (2) specifically identify those findings or recommendations to which the party objects, (3) be served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this Report, and (4) be no more than eight (8) pages in length. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); FED. R. CRIM. P. 59(b)(2); E.D. TEX. CRIM. R. CR-59(c). A party who objects to this Report is entitled to a *de novo* determination by the United States district judge of those proposed findings and recommendations to which a specific objection is timely made. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); FED. R. CRIM. P. 59(b)(3). A party's failure to file specific, written objections to the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law contained in this report, within fourteen (14) days of being served with a copy of this report, bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by the United States district judge of the findings of fact and conclusions of law, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276–77 (5th Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error, of any such findings

of fact and conclusions of law accepted by the United States district judge, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1428–29 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc).

SIGNED this 24th day of May, 2024.



Zack Hawthorn
United States Magistrate Judge